

1990

THE MAIL.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1896.

IMMIGRATION.

Just now the question of immigration for the whole North West is attracting the attention of Canada generally, the conclusion being that the prosperity of Canada must depend on the settlement of this country. With this fact patent the question becomes one for serious consideration. Without in any way crowding the country there is room in Manitoba for three times the number of farmers there are, in all probably 100,000 and this with the attendant increase because of the expansion of the mercantile, the professional, the educational and the mechanical would increase our population to 1,000,000 souls. With the western provinces filled up similarly, northwest population would exceed that of the Dominion at present. It is not at all necessary to consider other callings outside of the agricultural in discussing this question, as they invariably fill up quite as soon as there is room for them. It is just as clear to those who look into the matter there are plenty of deserving, industrious people in the older provinces and the countries of Europe who would be willing to people these vacant lands and develop our agricultural industries if only they had the means of doing so.

To our mind in the past there has been a great waste of public money in this immigration business. For our part there is but little sense in telling the father of a family, in a crowded city of England, for instance, who is barely able to earn a livelihood there from day to day for his family the Canadian North West offers cheap homes to homeless of England where farming may be made profitable, when he has not the means to take him across the ocean, to say nothing of making a start here on arrival. The great problem is not so much the securing of desirable settlers. It is the placing of them in position to make a commencement when they arrive. It is worse than nonsense to tell the penniless man of England, for instance, if he was only here he could get plenty of employment to enable him to earn means to make a start for himself. There are such opportunities as matters stand for a limited few, and with a better settlement of the country there would be such openings for the large immigration this country needs. The governments then must come to the rescue and provide facilities for making a start. The first step should be to place reasonable habitable buildings for man and beast on certain of our unoccupied lands from year to year, enough to keep pace with demand, then provide farming utensils to a limited extent, and the means of living till crops can be raised in the hands of well recommended, industrious people, and sell all on such payments as can be met excepting but the rate of interest, say 3 per cent, the government has to pay for loans. If this scheme is taken up in a practical business way, the immigration scheme will soon be solved. It is the easy matter for capable agents on the spot to select just such settlers in the old colonies as this country wants, and it is as easy for competent agents to place them safely and satisfactorily here.

The next step is a bill of expense to Canada, when for a long time economy was reduced in the civil service, useless subsidies cut off, and our governmental machinery simplified as it might easily be without impairing efficiency, enough means could be set out of present expenditures to locate several thousands of immigrants in this way annually. To our mind the solution of the great North West problem is solvable on these lines.

ECONOMY WANTED.

It ever there was a time in Canada when retrenchment in Governmental expenditures was desired it is now. All commodities in a commercial line are getting down to hard pan prices, competition in labor and mechanism is keen, that laborers and mechanics can earn but a bare living, and still governmental extravagances are rampant. Twenty millions a year is spent at Ottawa in legislation, government and subsidies, and \$100,000 a year in Manitoba on the same lines, and the masses have but little conception of what is going on. Nature never selected one class of men to monopolize the wealth of the nation, others equally deserving by the flow of circumstances are forced to act as hewers of wood and their life time. Canada is now paying a Governor-General \$500,000 a year and spending as much more in keeping up a house for him at Ottawa, he does not occupy a month in the year. During the whole summer long he has devoted his time and attention to his ranch in British Columbia, and for spending a few holidays at the capital opening and closing the houses of parliament and giving his assent to bills he draws his salary, says Good Day, and returns to his ranch again. Is there no member of the House with sufficient

independence and interest in the welfare of the people, as a commencement in economy to move that this salary be reduced to half.

Blue blood and a regard for snobocracy give high salaries to many another official who have but little to do more than keep up appearances. Look at Capt. Scott, collector of Customs at Winnipeg, drawing his \$3,000 a year for signing his name to weekly and monthly returns. Go all over the civil service and the same extravagance exists. We have in Brandon a collector of Customs, a deputy and a collector of Inland Revenue, drawing \$3,000 collectively, while a score of good men can be got in the city who will do the work of all three for half the money.

The Land Titles offices of the province again are a bill of expense to the people instead of a source of revenue as they should be. What we mean is the entire receipts of all the offices are insufficient to pay their maintenance, and the people have to dip into their pockets to make up the deficiency. We will not say that any one employee is getting too high a salary, but what we do say is that if the hours were changed from 10 to 3 as they are to 9 to 6, as they ought to be any two of the present officials could do the work of any three as at present, and the savings in salaries would make the offices a source of revenue to the people instead of a burden as at present.

It is a matter of supreme indifference to us, what political party governs—whether Grit, Tory or Independent, but but we want the expenditures brought down to a business basis that the masses may be relieved from the maintenance of useless aristocracy.

It must be apparent to any one who looks into the matter that one of the greatest impediments in this country is the inability of municipal councils to collect taxes from unpatented lands, mostly those held by homesteaders and others from the crown who have not yet taken out patents. But it is within the power of the provincial legislature to cure most of this. A man, for instance, who is homesteading or a corporation who are in some way occupying lands not yet patented or who are merely holding them for speculative purposes, get all the benefit from municipal government and municipal protection, the construction of roads and bridges, the erection of school buildings, &c. that a man holding a patent gets, the mere circumstance of the real properties being deeded or not making no part of the difference, and they should be by some means compelled to pay the same for their privileges. As the provincial law stands real estate alone is liable for the taxes on that real estate, but if it was changed so that the personal effects of every one holding real estate in this way, wherever found, were made liable to the municipality in which the real property was situated for the taxes, a cure would speedily be worked. It is the mere circumstance that the deficiency of the law is known, that in most cases saves tax collections. Let it at once be known that holders of unpatented lands have to pay taxes on these lands into the municipality in which the lands are situated, if not through one agency certainly through another, and the change will soon work its own cure. It appears to us that if the councils of the province were to petition the legislature for legislation on these lines, they would soon be possessed of the legal machinery the country is so badly in need of.

On Friday last the Liberals of North Brandon selected Mr. A. C. Fraser, of this city, as the Government candidate in North Brandon to succeed Mr. Sifton. Mr. Fraser is in every way qualified to make a capable representative, but with the present strength of the Opposition in the House, in our humble opinion, the interests of the country call for a representative less pledged to the government than Mr. Fraser will be. It is no argument to say the present government is less expensive to the people than the Norway government was, although it is not, in many substantial respects. What is wanted is an opposition that will watch the government's expenditures more closely than they are being watched, and insist on the dismissal of many useless officials for whom there is not profitable work, such as some of the clerks in the Land Titles' offices, the inspector of County courts, the provincial veterinarian and many others.

PILES CURED IN 3 TO 6 NIGHTS.
Dr. Agnew's ointment will cure all cases of itching piles in from 3 to 6 nights. One application brings comfort. For blind and bleeding piles it is a cure. Also cures Tetter, and Eczema, Erysipelas, Itch of the feet, and all eruptions of the skin. Warranted—Sold by Felling and Son and N. J. Halpin.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

A meeting of the Farmers' Institute will be held in the council chamber, Brandon, on Saturday the 26th inst., at 2 p.m. Many important matters will be brought forward for consideration. All farmers of this vicinity whether members of the association or not, are requested to attend in their own interests.

R. E. A. LEWIS, W. MIDDLETON,
Secy. Pres.

Christmas Greetings...

FROM

NATION & SHEWAN

and with this greeting we extend to you all a hearty invitation to attend our

---Gigantic Reorganization and ---Building Improvement Sale!

which is now in full swing, hundreds have already availed themselves of the great bargains offered.

YOU COME TOO!

Never before has such a high-class, new and enormous stock been offered IN THE CITY AT SUCH MARVELLOUSLY LOW PRICES. Here are a few of the many good things that will be placed before you for INSPECTION and COMPARISON.

Ladies' \$55.00 Grey Lamb Jackets \$42.00
" 60.00 " " " 47.50
" 65.00 " " " 50.00
" 30.00 " " Capes 19.00
" 35.00 " " " 20.00
" 25.00 Australian Wallaby Jackets 17.50
" 38.00 Coon Jackets 30.00
" 42.00 " " 35.00
" 45.00 " " 38.50
" 30 & 35 Astrachan Jackets 24.00
" 40.00 " " 30.00
" 42 & 45 " " 34.00
" 95.00 Sable Capes 70.00
" 80.00 " " 60.00
" Greenland Seal Capes, \$12 & \$15
\$7.50 Beaver Caps \$5.75
9.00 " " No. 1 7.25
9.00 Persian Lamb Caps (best) 7.00
6.50 & 7 " " 4.25
5 & 5.50 " " 3.25
4.00 " " 2.50
Ladies' Beaver Gauntlets, best 8.50
" Seal 14.50
Storm Collars, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 and up, all reduced.

Ladies' Cloth Jackets.

Finest stock in the city at following prices:—
Regular \$3.50 for \$2.25
" 5.00 " 3.25
" 6.50 " 4.00
" 8.50 " 5.50
" 10.00 " 7.00
" 12.00 " 8.50
" 14.00 " 9.75
" 15.00 " 10.00
" 24.00 " 15.00
Fur lined Capes \$8.00 were \$15.00
" 15.00 " 25.00
" 19.00 " 27.00

A thousand pieces of Dress Goods at such prices as were never heard of before in this city, also 100 French Costumes \$5.00 line \$3.50, \$8.00 line \$5.00, \$10.00 line \$6.50, \$12.00 \$8.00, \$15.00 \$9.00.

NICK NACKS AND FANCY GOODS FOR CHRISTMAS.

Silk Handkerchiefs embroidered, 3 for 25c
" Initialed 30c each
" Hemstitched large 25c
Heavy Twilled (large) 75c each
Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs at 8c, 10c, 15c, 25c and 50c each
Cotton Handkerchiefs, hemstitched 3c, 5c, 8c, 10c and 15c
Kid Gloves French make \$1.00 and \$1.25
Kid Mitts (lined) 75c and \$1.00
Silk Mitts only 75c
Fancy Linens, of every kind, all away down

SILKS FOR BLOUSES AND DRESSES.
75c Dress Goods 60c, \$1.00 Goods 75c, \$1.25 for 90c
Extreme Novelties and Exclusive designs are here

Staple Goods.

The best 32 inch Flannelettes, 15 yards for \$1.00

Men's \$17.00 Wombat Coats 13.25
" 20.00 " " 15.00
" 23.00 " " 17.50
" 28.50 " " 22.50
" 18.00 Wallaby " 14.50
" 35.00 Coon " 26.50
" 40.00 " " 33.00
" 45.00 " " 37.50
" 50.00 " " 40.00
" 6.00 " Gauntlets 4.25
" 12.00 Beaver " 8.50
" 15.00 Otter Collars 11.00
" 10.00 " " 7.50
Cheap Gauntlets and Collars at equally great reductions.
\$16 & \$18 South Sea Seal Caps \$11.00
\$12 & \$14 Otter Caps 10.00
16.00 " " 12.00
4.00 Grey Lamb Caps 2.95
3.50 " " 2.40
3.00 " " 2.00
Ladies' Coon Gauntlets, best 4.00
" Electric Seal Gauntlets, best 4.00

Gent's Neckwear.

The very latest New York and London styles are represented in our stock and the prices 20c, 25c, 35c, 40c and 50c, are cheap enough for goods not nearly so good.

Men's Overcoats & Ulsters were \$7 for 5.25
" " " " \$9 for 6.50
" " " " 10 " 7.50
" " " " 12 " 8.75
" " " " 14 " 10.25
Good Tweed Suits were 5 " 3.95
" Serge " " 4.75 " 2.95
" Fox Serge " " 10 " 8.50
100 Suits on a table, all marked down to clear at less than cost. Boys' Suits 2 or 3 pieces from \$1.50 up. A special table of 150 suits laid out and marked down to clear at less than cost.

Heavy Grey Flannels 12 1/2c per yard
Heavy Factory Cotton, full with 4c yard
Table Linen, unbleached 15c, 20c, 25c and 30c a yard
Table Linen, bleached 30c, 40c, 50c and 75c a yard
Table Napkins 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00 a dozen
Towels, heavy linen, large size 25c a pair
These goods, we are selling at such prices, are a surprise to all who see them. We purchased them direct from the makers, and they are sold at the closest dry goods basis of profit.

Save your money by buying Christmas gifts at the Great Dry Goods House, and then you lose no time, your trading can be done comfortably and more systematically by coming here.

Blankets and Bedding.

Very important articles in this country.
Nice Heavy Flannelette Blankets 80c a pair
White Wool Blankets, all reduced
Grey

Remember we show the largest stock of Toys, Dolls, Games, Fancy Toilets and Work Boxes, Tool Chests, Hobby Horses, Iron Toys, &c. that you will find in this country.

DAVIDSON

"THE TAILOR'S"

IS THE SPOT for your winter suit

or overcoat. Our eight years

experience in Brandon has

have given us a knowledge of

the Peoples' wants. We also

keep a Hand busy in Far Re

pairing.

All kinds of

Repairing and

Pressing done

under our personal care.

Prices reasonable and work in

every way up to date.

Davidson,

TAILOR.

Lapoint Block.



IF YOU WANT SOMETHING

GOOD TRY A PACKAGE OF

Blue Ribbon Tea.

STRONG, FRAGRANT AND DELICIOUS
Packed expressly for
A. M. PERCIVAL, Grocer,
BRANDON, MANITOBA.

Coal and Wood

Best quality of Pennsylvania Hard and Hazzard Mine, Souris. Full stock always on hand. PRICES RIGHT.

Flour.... and Feed....

Always in Stock.

Telephone 104.

MARKET SQUARE, EIGHT STREET.
PURDON & SMART.

WANTED—A first-class Cook at the Island House, 14th Avenue Station.

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL MEN or women to travel for responsible established house in Manitoba. Salary \$50, payable \$10 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. References. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National Star Building, Chicago.

A Pretty Present for your friends

.....Photograph.

I am now prepared to make all styles of Photographs. Satisfactory work guaranteed at Lowest Prices.

W. D. CLEMENT,
McKinnon block, cor. 5th st. and Rmery.

Visit Brandon's Great WINTER SALE.

NATION & SHEWAN.

KORSSER AVE., COR. LEADER LANE.

A. C. FRASER & CO.

THE GREAT QUESTION, "What Shall I Buy For Christmas?"

answered to everyone's satisfaction at Fraser's. No store is as well prepared to serve its customers so promptly, or so well as ours. Every department crowded with sensible, seasonable and serviceable Holiday Gifts, for young and old. at prices to suit every fancy. To recommend early morning shopping; the afternoon rush is inevitable.

Specials for Our Xmas Week.

Silks, looking nicer for a good sensible Xmas Present—our
Silks worth \$1.95 per yard, Xmas week at \$1.60.
Taffeta Silks, the best Taffeta goods 75c.
Linen Silks, worth \$1.25 per yard, now 90c.
Very finest Silk and Wool Dress Costumes, worth \$10.50 per
Xmas week \$6.50.

Linens.

Sideboard Covers, worth \$1.00, Xmas week 50c.
Fine Irish Linen Tray Cover, with deep fringe, worth \$1.75, for \$1.25.
5 o'clock, \$2.00 Hemstitched Table Covers \$1.50.
Linen Napkins, worth \$2.50 per dozen—special—\$1.90.
Heavy Crash Toweling at 50c per yard.

Men's Department.

50 Men's \$10.00 Tweed Suits \$6.50.
Our very best \$15.00 Suits, this week for \$12.00.
\$10.00 Heavy Frieze Ulsters—special—Xmas week \$7.50.
\$8.00 Pea Jackets \$6.00.
Scotch Wool Underwear, worth \$2.50 per suit, at \$1.75 per suit.

Special Xmas Week Sale of all Dolls, Toys, Albums, Clocks, Fancy Goods of all kinds. Every department filled with special
Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, &c., Ladies' Fur Coats, Men's Fur Coats, Furs of all kinds, will have a special Xmas price.
No other house in Brandon can show the magnificent stock of Ladies' and Men's Coon coats we claim.

BRANDON'S MOST POPULAR DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING HOUSE.

A. C. FRASER & CO.

Special and Territorial.

Winnipeg & Northwestern train
Winnipeg last Saturday
left the track and into
the river. Four miles east of
Winnipeg, but the engineer
is reported to have
been killed.
The train plow in front of
the engine in some manner it got
out of control and to a sudden
stop. The entire train and
engine were generally. The en-
gineer was killed at his post,
and the brakeman from the train
sustained a shoulder.
Injuries have been reported

The Press correspondent at
Winnipeg. It is rumored that
the government contem-
plated a new judicial dis-
trict in Manitoba at the next
session of the legislature, and that
the M.P.E. has been pro-
posed for the new dis-

The Word has just been
by Alex. Sylvester, that
three were out in the late
evening and three nights,
the snow west of here.
The settlement of St.
John's is not expected
to be other two have their
houses frozen. They are
travelling hospital as soon
as possible. Their oxen
died. When found the
oxen had a mile from Mr.

JUST WHAT THE DOCTOR ORDERED

is what you will get every time in our Prescription Department.
We strive to deserve your utmost confidence as to SKILL, PURE
DRUGS, and FAIR PRICES. Bring your Family Receipts as
as well as your Doctor's Prescriptions, they will require equal care.

N. J. HALPIN

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

BRANDON.

THE GREATEST

HEATER ON EARTH.

MILLER'S NEW WOOD HEATER.

It gives more heat, with a smaller consumption of fuel, than
any other stove yet invented. It costs no more than any
ordinary box stove—just the thing for school stores, and
large rooms. Call and see it in operation at

TELEPHONE NO. 163.

W. Miller's.

COAL OIL. HOT AIR AND WATER HEATING.

TINSMITH, PLUMBER, & C.



Do you know that Burrow, Stewart & Milne, of Hamilton, make
A Cook Stove
That Saves Cords of Wood

It is the "Grand Jewel," made with Milne's patent steel oven,
all brass, and Front Flue, covered by Canadian and American
patents. It actually does a baking with two-thirds the fuel required
by any other stove, and it will last a life-time. What on earth is the use
of burning up a lot of wood or coal, when you might as well save it?
Don't take anything for granted, but come in and see this stove.
It is beautiful, and for the money asked is the cheapest stove
on the market. It is made in four sizes, to suit all. Fully guaranteed
by the manufacturers, and if you don't like it after a fair trial, you get
your money back.
If you know a good thing when you see it, SEE THIS STOVE.

ORIGINAL INVENTORS AND SOLE MAKERS:

• Burrow, Stewart & Milne, Hamilton, Canada
Brown & Mitchell,

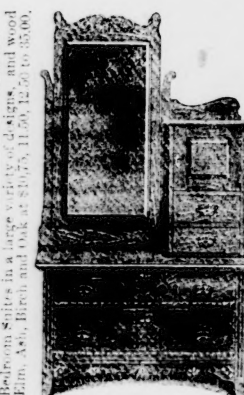
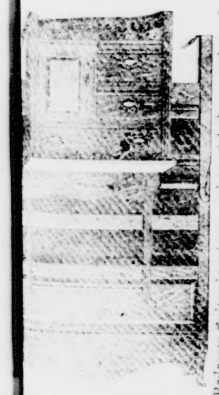
Renew Your Subscription.

THE CHANGE FROM COAL TO WOOD

is readily effected in Grand Jewel
Cook Stoves by simply changing the
grate and fire box linings.

In districts where wood is becom-
ing scarcer and dearer, if you want
to burn coal you will only have to
buy a set of Coal Linings, which are
now made for Scuris or hard coal.

HARDWARE MERCHANTS,
ROSSER AVENUE, BRANDON.

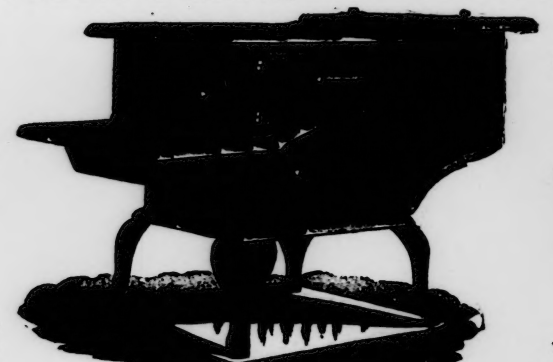


MURDOCH'S HOUSE FURNISHING EMPORIUM. CHRISTMAS.

We have just received a large consignment of Fancy Goods for Xmas
trade.

Five o'clock Tea Sets, Bread and Milk Sets, Individual Teas, reception
Teas, China Vases and Ornaments in Blague China, Card Receivers, Comb and
Brush Trays, Tea Kettles in Fine China heavily gilded and shaded, Sugar Bowls
and Cream Pitchers, Handsome Individual Teas, suitable for presents, Shaving
Mugs and Brushes, Children's Tea Sets from 10c up, a beautiful large set for 50c,
Pin Trays in silver with suitable mottoes, Fruit Sets, Fruit Bowls beautifully
hand painted, Shaded and Gilt China, Glass Vases from 20c up, Lamps in great
variety at popular prices, China Tea Sets and Dinner Sets, Banquet Stands,
Cake Stands, Covered Fruit Bowls and Fruit Yappies from 35c per doz. up,
Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons, White Celluloid Handled Knives, Knives and
Forks in Ebony and Rosewood Handles, Nevada Silver Forks, Spoons, &c.
We have many other lines all of which are of the very best quality and
the prices are at the lowest notch.

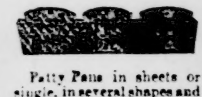
Call and see us.
MURDOCH'S. Between 8th and 9th Streets,
Rosser Avenue.



Cook Stoves—We are leading the market in this line for value and we
defy competition with the James Smart Stoves when they are given a fair trial.



Pudding Pans in
Tin and Enamelled
in a large variety
from 8c up.



Patty Pans in sheets or
single, in several shapes and
sizes from 15c per doz. up.



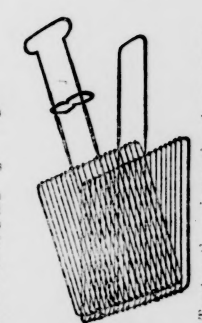
Japanned Cham-
ber Pails from
60c up.



Dish Pans from 20c each up.



The new Xrays Rasin Feeder, five years guarantee with each machine
for 90c.



Flour Sifters, either as cut or flat shaped.
The VICTOR shown in cut is
the best in the market.



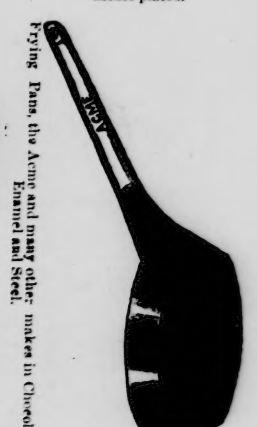
Milk and Rice Boilers in Tin and Granite
ware at greatly reduced prices.



Preserving Kettles in Tin, Granite
ware and copper and
nickle plated.



Tea Kettles in Tin, Copper, Granite
and Nickle Plated, at prices
ranging from 50c to \$1.75.



Frying Pans, the X-rays and many other makes in Chocolate
Enamel and Steel.



SAUCEPANS
FROM 25c UP.

THE BRANDON MAIL.

Thursday, December 17, 1896.

THE NAUTICAL TELEMETER.

New Marine Instrument Finds a Ship's Position Quickly and Accurately.

A new marine instrument which is attracting a good deal of attention among nautical people is the Lowry-Bowyer telemeter, of distance finder, an instrument, which, as the name implies, is used for finding the position and distance of a vessel from any fixed object, or from a point of latitude or longitude. This could of course, be done before the invention of this instrument by sights from the fixed object, or by navigation from the point of longitude, but the telemeter does both of these things almost instantly, and by optical demonstration instead of by calculation, and does them with far greater accuracy than can be obtained by either method. The telemeter is the invention of two United States naval officers, Lieuts. Owin B. Lowry and J. M. Bowyer, U. S. N., and while it is new in a certain sense, it is old in another, as it was invented by them as long ago as 1887, when they were on a cruise on the Sea of Japan. Their invention, however, was at a very crude form, and they did not do much with it until a short time ago, when the Lowry Manufacturing company was formed, and is now making the instruments in this city, having brought them to a state of perfection. They are now in use on the ships of the North Atlantic squadron, of the revenue marine, of the French, American, International, Portland and many other large lines of steamers, as well as on numerous merchant vessels, and have been found indispensable by them.

The principle of the instrument is that it shows by optical demonstration the movement of the ship, and its relation to any point or object. It will demonstrate in an instant any problem in triangulation, which is the basis of every kind of navigation. Like almost all valuable inventions, it is so simple that one wonders why it was not invented long before it was. It consists of a base about two feet long, on which are placed two fixed disks, one sliding in a groove 18 inches in length, and the other fixed at one end of the groove. On each of the disks is an arm, 15 inches long, which can be moved in any direction parallel with the plane of the base. The arms are divided into inches, and with them of course, a triangle of any desired shape may be formed, with all its sides so divided. The disks on which the arms are pivoted are divided up into points and quarter points of the compass, and also into degrees. At the point on which each arm is pivoted is a fixed disk, and on the end of each arm is a delicate sight, and when these two are brought to bear on an object its bearing from the ship is indicated by the point on which the arm rests on the disk. In getting a ship's position from an object on the shore a sight is first taken from the fixed disk, and the arm is then fastened in position with a clamp on the top of the disk. A short distance—three miles for instance—is then legged off, and the movable disk is slid along the groove, which has been laid in the same direction as the ship's course, for three inches, an inch to a mile, making the distance ordinary used, although for other problems any scale can be used by multiplying or dividing. Another sight is then taken over the arm on the sliding disk, and this arm and disk are clamped, and the whole problem is before the navigator. The two arms will of course, cross each other, and the point of intersection represents the object. The distance marked off by the intersection on the first arm represents the distance of the vessel from the object at the first sight, the distance marked off on the second arm represents the distance of the vessel from the object at the time of the second sight, and the distance marked on the edge of the groove represents the distance sailed by the vessel. The whole thing is done simply by two sights and the clamping of two arms, and is actually demonstrated to the eye without the possibility of an error, always brought in by the necessity of figuring and measuring with dividers.

An even more important use of the instrument is in determining where a vessel will pass on a given course in relation to any object. Suppose a captain is running up toward a point and wishes to know how far off shore he will pass if he holds his course. He sights with the arm on the fixed disk on some prominent object on the end of the point, and then finds his distance from the point on this sight to be nine miles, by the method already described. He then sets the arm on the movable disk at right angles to the groove, and slides the disk along until the second arm intersects the first at the nine inch mark. The distance marked off on the second arm will then be exactly the distance which his vessel will pass off shore. This calculation is of great importance, as it enables a captain to know to a tenth of a mile where he is going long before he gets there.

The possibility of placing a vessel's position exactly might be of great importance in international complications. Take a case which happened last winter to one of the Boston Fruit Co.'s steamers which, while coming round the coast of Cuba on her way from Jamaica, was held up by a Spanish gunboat. If the captain had had a telemeter on board he could have determined whether or not he was inside the three mile limit between the time that the gunboat signalled him to stop and the time when she fired the first gun, and could have gone ahead with a perfectly clear knowledge of his rights. These instruments would also be of great value to the American fishermen to determine whether or not they were within the three mile limit, and might save them many arrests by the Canadian government.

The way in which dead reckoning is worked out by the telemeter is slightly different from the manner of determining distance by sights, although it is on exactly the same principle. The base of the instrument instead of being placed on a line with the course of the vessel is placed east and west, and the arm on the fixed disk is placed on a line with her course. The arm on the movable disk is then clamped at right angles to the groove and a sight is taken from the fixed other arm at the distance run by the vessel in a day. The point at which the first arm is pivoted then represents the position of the vessel at the sight of the day before, and the point of intersection of the two arms is her present position by dead reckoning. The

distance marked off on the groove is the easting or westing which the vessel has made, and the distance marked off on the second arm is the northing or southing which she has made. In working out a problem of this kind the scale of an inch to a mile cannot be used, as the instrument is not large enough to record a full day's run. But if the vessel has run 300 miles 3 inches are marked off, and the results are multiplied by 100.—Boston Transcript.

A DECISIVE BATTLE.

The Great Cuban Leader Maceo is Killed.

It is rumored in most positive terms by the Spanish authorities that Antonio Maceo, the great insurgent leader, whose heart and soul were in the Cuban cause, was killed in Havana province after having effected a passage of the western trocha, near Mariel, at its northern extremity. With the Cuban leader died the youth, Francisco Gomez, son of Maximino Gomez, who accompanied the mulatto general. The most explicit details of the finding of the corpse of the fallen Cuban, and the facts relating to their identification are at hand, through the report of the Spanish commander, Major Cirujeda, who contested the passage of the trocha, unsuccessfully, on December 4, with Maceo, and who sustained another conflict on Dec. 6, with the forces under the insurgent leader. It was in reconnaissance after engagement, that the Spaniards found a very crude and not separated in death, which they have identified as those of Antonio Maceo and Francisco Gomez. The authorities now permit the publication of Major Cirujeda's official report of the engagement with Maceo on December 1. When he forced the trocha, it was a feat, and which is the first official admission that Maceo brought with him across the trocha a considerable and well equipped force, who fought a hot engagement to effect his passage. After the Cubans passed into Havana province, the Spanish commander effected a fresh concentration in that province, and awaited the arrival of Maceo. He had received confidential information of the proposed movement of the Cubans, and arranged his forces accordingly. He, in addition, had received detail description of the horse Antonio Maceo was riding, as well as its color. The expected battle occurred but no details of the engagement are given for publication. After the fight the Spanish troops made a reconnaissance of the ground previously held by the Cuban forces. Here was found the two corpses, lying together, indeed, almost locked in embrace of death.

Senor Dubuy de Lome at Washington received the following cablegram from the duke of Tetuan, minister of state, "Confirm officially the death of the leader, Antonio Maceo, in a glorious battle with our troops, and also the suicide of the son of Maximino Gomez."

At Cuban headquarters no alarm is felt at the reported death of insurgent General Maceo. The second secretary, Diaz Albertini, who is the only member of the junta now in Washington, expressed himself in most positive terms that the story has no basis of truth, and was sent out for the sole purpose of influencing, and if possible, deterring action by the congress of the United States. "You will notice," said the secretary, "that the story contains very many details of finding the body, marked linen, and letters from the elder to the younger Gomez. It is really amusing to learn that Maceo wore silk stockings, bearing his initials worked in red silk, and his linen and that of the younger Gomez, whose body was said to have been found near that of his father, was also marked with their initials. Anyone who knows either of these men know they have not seen, much less worn, linen shirts and silk socks for many days. This part of the story is quite ridiculous, and bears unmistakable evidence of Spanish origin. And then the letter to young Gomez, written by his father, writing to his children never signs his name as this one is signed, 'M. Gomez,' that is cold formality that a Cuban never employs. He would have signed 'Your Father.' The whole story is a feeble attempt to delay the action of congress, and nothing else. The United States, and Spaniards too, will soon learn that Maceo is very much alive."

THE GAME LAWS.

Hunters Shooting Big Game Illegally.

The department of the provincial government which has the matter in hand, is a possession of information to the effect that some of the more remote parts of the province, especially the wood portions, the deer and moose are being hunted contrary to the game laws now in force. In most cases it is not actual residents, but parties from a distance who are destroying the big game, and to the annoyance of the residents who have been rigidly observing the laws, as enacted by the present government. A report is received that it is the intention of the department to follow up every clue and to prosecute all offenders as efficiently as the law will permit. No doubt, such action of the law will impose the extreme penalty of the law—a fine of fifty dollars. The game laws of the province are well known to all and as they were made for the benefit of the set, they never elude it should be a matter of business with all residents of the districts in which large game is found to assist in the carrying out of these protective measures.

ACCIDENTAL THEFT.

A Trade Journal Caught Stealing News.

Makes Above Extraordinary Plea.

The danger of stealing other people's news was exemplified in Liverpool, Eng., last week before Justice Kennedy, when the General Brokers' association, led by Mr. John Jones, known as the Commercial Press bureau, for infringement of copyright. Both parties issue daily commercial reports. Mr. Jones supplies an extensive service. The plaintiffs felt sure of the plagiarism of Mr. Jones, and so set a trap for him, introducing fictitious articles of commerce, and quoted "Sprudac," which is simply Cadbury's spelled backwards, and "foops," which reverses as spoof. The most daring flight was the description of sugar as "Balias Lump," the adjective being a contraction of Ballyas. The latter term seems to fit Mr. Jones' commercial editor, for, sure enough, at times of great articles of commerce appeared in the Times, with prices per pound solemnly attached. The counsel gravely assured the court that the theft was accidental, and his lordship was so impressed with this brilliant defence that he reserved judgment.

A YOUNG LADY'S ESCAPE.

FRIENDS THOUGHT THAT THE SPAN OF HER LIFE WOULD BE SHORT.

At Last With But a Grain of Faith Her Mother Administered Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and She is Now Cured.

From the Montreal Herald.

This world is full of change. There are changes that affect the constitution of the individual, changes that will come, we cannot avert their coming, but we may parry the unsalutary character of their influence. Womanhood in its inception is susceptible of changes that demand the most judicious attention and prudent care to ensure perfect development and happy maturity. These changes are so vital and so subtle in their character that unless the utmost vigilance and discrimination is exercised in the choice and application of reputed remedies the worst results may accrue. The constitution may be undermined and the germs of disease fostered. Vigorous life is at the bottom of all enjoyment and success. To be weak is to be miserable. It is therefore fundamental to every interest of humanity that life's red, red stream be kept pure and healthy. Owing to neglect of these things many young women have allowed life to become a burden and a wearisome round of duties. Faint and weak very aptly describes their condition after venturing to perform some ordinary household duty. What can be done to accomplish the rejuvenation of these unfortunate ones? There is a remedy widely known and loudly applauded whose virtues are proclaimed on the house tops and whispered on the streets. Ten thousand mothers have recommended it and twice ten thousand daughters praise it. In the village of Lancaster there lives Mrs. A. J. McPherson, widow of the late A. J. McPherson. She is well and favorably known in the community. Some four or five years ago Mrs. McPherson sent her eldest daughter to New York. While there she resided with her uncle and attended school, being then only about sixteen years of age. The social life of her temporary home made rather severe demands upon her time, and being ambitious she was anxious to make rapid progress in her studies. In each particular she enjoyed a covetable measure of success, but at no small cost. Many remarked her paleness and loss of color. She began to feel tired and weak after a little exercise, such as a short walk. Miss McPherson's stay in New York lasted about two years. All this time she ate and slept fairly well. In the spring of 1893 she came home, and her mother could not but remark how changed her daughter was—pale and languid instead of being bright and ruddy. Thinking that nourishing food and perfect quiet, with judicious exercise would restore her to vigor and ruddy color, she participated in to the fullest extent. For a month this was tried, but still Miss McPherson was as pale as before, liable to turns of weakness, and with an unsatisfactory desire for sleep. At this juncture the family doctor was consulted. Iron pills were prescribed, and a trip to the Thousand Islands taken, but the stay lasted about six weeks, during which time everything was done to help her recovery. The friends with whom she stayed came to regard her recovery as extremely doubtful, and when she returned home her mother saw no improvement. One day while making purchases from a dealer in vegetables he (the dealer) took on liberty of making some remarks about the health of Miss McPherson, which was obviously not promising. He strongly urged the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mrs. McPherson was not over credulous of the qualities of the Pink Pills, but they were purchased and used to the best advantage. Soberly and without any display of the pills says Mrs. McPherson, I thought I saw a reddish tinge upon her cheek and in the course of a week or so my daughter felt better. The tired feeling began to vanish and the abnormal sleepiness began to yield to the influence of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Continuing the use of the pills the progress of her restoration was continuous and complete, and her improved looks were the subject of favorable comment for some time. Today her health is all that could be desired, and both the young lady and her mother are firm believers in the medicinal virtues of Pink Pills and often recommend them.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills create new blood, build up the nerves, and drive disease from the system. In hundreds of cases they have cured after all other medicines have failed, thus establishing the claim that they are a marvel among the triumphs of modern medicine. The genuine Pink Pills are sold only in bottles, bearing the trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Protect yourself from imposition by refusing any pill that does not bear the registered trade mark around the box.

A Chainless Bicycle. The latest thing in chainless bicycles is the invention of a Syracuse man, Marion A. Andrews. He claims that it solves the problem of how to get the greatest speed from a bicycle with the least expenditure of effort. By an arrangement of cogs that is quite simple the power is transmitted directly from the pedal to the sprocket. There is a second cog wheel placed outside and around the small cog on the rear wheel. The cogs of the larger wheel, which is of aluminum, are on the inside. The pedals are fastened to this wheel, and when put in motion it acts directly on the smaller wheel. One revolution of the larger wheel and pedals, therefore, causes the smaller wheel to revolve many times. The saddle occupies the same position that it does on an ordinary wheel. This places the rider directly over the pedals.

Piles Cured in 10 to Six Nights. Dr. Agnew's Ointment will cure all cases of itching piles in from three to six nights. One application brings comfort. For blind and bleeding piles it is peerless. Also cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Eczema, Barber's Itch and all eruptions of the skin. 25 cents.

Mamma—"Mrs. Brown says her little boy looks very much like ours." Papa—"Then ours must be better looking."

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry cures Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cramps, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum and all looseness of the bowels. Never travel without it. Price 35c.

SAD FOREBODINGS OF AUTUMN WEATHER.

Thousands Who Dread an Attack of Catarrh as Winter's Cold Approaches—Yet Catarrh Can Be Banished Under the Magic Touch of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

This is not a dogmatic statement, strong as it may seem. Leading members of Parliament, the most prominent clergymen of the Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist and Roman Catholic churches, have borne testimony to the effectiveness of this medicine. Mr. John MacEdwards, the popular purser of the Canadian Pacific steamer "Arthabasca," is one who was cured of intense suffering from catarrhal troubles by the use of the medicine. Good Samaritan like, he has ever since recommended it to any who suffer. Head off an attack of catarrh by having this medicine at your hand.

Skaggs—"I thought Softy had quit drinking?" Dragg—"Oh, he did. He's now celebrating his reformation."

DEATH FROM SUFFOCATION.

Almost a Fatality But for Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart-Strange Story of a Northwest Lady.

A death to be dreaded is that from suffocation, and yet this is one of the usual phases of heart disease. Mrs. J. L. Hillier, of Whitewood, N. W. T., came as near this dangerous point as need be. She says: "I was much afflicted with heart failure, in fact I could not sleep or lie down for fear of suffocation. I tried all the doctors in this section of the country, but they failed to give me relief. A local druggist recommended Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. I tried it, and with the result that I immediately secured ease that I did not know before, and after taking further doses of the medicine the trouble altogether left me. It is not too much to say that it saved my life."

"Harry, do you love your little baby brother?" "What's the use? He wouldn't know it if I did!"

Tobacco Heart. Much heart and weak nervousness is caused by undue use of tea, coffee or tobacco; palpitation, nervousness, irritability, excitability, lack of confidence, etc., are some symptoms. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills bring instant relief, by steadying the nerves and regulating the heart. They are a true heart and nerve food.

Wiley—"Tell me something good for a joke." Driley—"Point."

Constipation Cured. GENTS.—I was in very poor health for over four years; the doctor said it was constipation. Not wanting to spend too much cash, I got three bottles of B. B. B. and took it regularly. I can certify that I am now in the best of health and feel very grateful to B. B. B.

ALFRED TROUX, Montreal, Que.

The ignorance that is bliss is the ignorance of the man who thinks he knows it all.

As Well as Ever. DEAR SIRS.—After suffering for two years from acute indigestion, I tried B. B. B. I took only three bottles, which made me as well as ever I was. I highly recommend B. B. B. to all dyspeptics.

Mrs. JOHN WHITE, Austin, Man.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry cures Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Cramps, Cholera, Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus and all summer complaints and fluxes of the bowels in children or adults.

"By the way, what is Maud's husband worth?" "I hear that her father gave \$300,000 for him."

One Every Night. One Laxa-Liver Pill taken each night during 30 days will cure Constipation, off-retaining, Headaches and irregular action of the bowels. Laxa-Liver Pills leave no unpleasant after effect.

She—"What fine, broad shoulders you have!" He—"They're necessary for a half back." She—"My! how broad the full backs must be."

Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually, without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Bizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Distension of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness and General Debility; all these and many other similar complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD PURIFIER.

Prepared by T. H. MILBURN & CO., TORONTO.

DO YOU USE E. B. EDDY'S MATCHES.

DR. FOWLER'S EXT. OF WILD STRAWBERRY

HAS A RECORD OF 40 YEARS OF SUCCESS IT IS A SURE CURE FOR DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, CRAMPS, CHOLERA INFANTUM and all SUMMER COMPLAINTS in Children or Adults.

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SLOCAN DISTRICT KOOTENAY

A limited number of shares in the above well known silver mine have been allocated to Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, and we are authorized to receive applications for same. The shares are 30 cents each; 10 cents per share to be paid with application, and the balance on allotment. The first two shipments of ore, amounting to 40 tons, gave a net return from the Tacoma smelter of \$6,386, after paying duty, shipping and smelting charges.

Only 280,000 shares will be offered to the public at par, and 100,000 of these were placed as soon as offered at Vancouver, the headquarters of the company.

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WHAT DO YOU THINK?

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THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONDENSED FOR BUSY PEOPLE.

Short and Interesting Paragraphs that Treat of Men and Things in a General Way.

Archbishop Fabre's condition is becoming more critical.

Exe destroyed the Barron block, Montreal, less \$200,000.

The German Presbyterians have organized a church in Winnipeg.

Lord Aberdeen recently opened an Indian industrial school at Calgary.

It has been reported that \$1,000,000 has been refused for the Sultana mine.

Winnipeg Catholics have passed resolutions regarding the school settlement.

Mayor Collins, of Vancouver, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors.

Mr. F. Cloutier, of Winnipeg, will test the validity of the early closing by-law of that city.

Canada's exports to Great Britain increased 18 per cent. during eleven months ending Nov. 30.

Roger Marion, postmaster at St. Boniface, will be succeeded on January 1st, by Alfred L. Recogne.

The Ogilvie Milling Co. are shortly to erect a new elevator at Winnipeg with a capacity of 700,000 bush.

It is reported that general elections will be held in Ontario either before or immediately after the session of 1907.

It is rumored in Toronto that Sir W. C. Van Horne will resign the presidency of the C. P. R. at the close of the year.

The development of Western Ontario fields has increased the business of provincial crown lands department enormously.

Madison county council voted down a proposition to buy out the Prof. Line Road company and to do away with the toll system.

J. C. Whyte, of New Westminster, has been appointed warden of the British Columbia penitentiary in succession to the Warden Mooney.

A dispatch from Montreal, N. B., says Harry Foster, brother of the ex-minister of finance, fell down stairs and fractured his skull, dying in a few hours.

Miss Annie Sims, of Montreal, was shot and killed by her rejected lover, Homer Howell, who immediately afterward committed suicide with the same weapon.

A farmer named John Conn, living in the Saskatoon district, accidentally shot himself through the right hand, while taking down a shotgun hanging on the rafters. The hand had to be amputated.

The Insurance and Savings company of Ontario are about to apply for a license for transacting business for Manitoba. A Winnipeg board has been organized and Mr. R. H. Smith appointed solicitor.

Dairy Commissioner Robertson has sent out to creamery proprietors over one hundred sets of plans for cold storage accommodation. There are many applications from parties anxious to earn government grants.

Frederick Small, of Hamilton, late collector for groceries to supply the House of Refuge, of that city, pleaded guilty to a charge of obtaining money under false pretences, has been fined \$100 or six months imprisonment.

Mr. Joseph Williams, who has a store at Stony Mountain, has discovered a vein of quartz rock near that place. Samples of the quartz has been "pounded out" by Mr. Arbutnot, lumber merchant, and showings of gold have been obtained. The vein is four feet wide and is within half a mile of the railroad track.

A dispatch from Newfoundland says: The Messrs. Reid, contractors for the Grand railway, have discovered another coal mine located in the Gully valley, and so situated that the product can be readily shipped by rail to Port au Basin, near Cape Ray, and on ocean steamers bound from Montreal to England. These ocean steamers are now obliged to call at Sydney, Cape Breton, for coaling purposes.

SLAIN BY DERVISHES.

Baron Dhanis, a Brave Soldier, Meets Death in the Congo.

It is reported that Baron Dhanis, who led the Anglo-Belgian movement against the Mahdists at the time of the Dongola expedition, and who is said to have arrived safely at Lado, north of the territory of the Congo Free State in August last, has been killed in the Congo after having been defeated by the Dervishes.

It was understood that he was preparing to move farther north, when the Anglo-Belgian expedition pushed on from Dongola in the direction of Khartoum. Baron Dhanis, descended from an Antwerp family, but was born in London in 1862. His mother was of English extraction, and his father was a Belgian. He was educated partly in England and partly in Belgium. In 1881, he entered the military school at Brussels, and became a sub-lieutenant in a regiment in 1884. Later he was attached to the International African Association with a mission to Zanzibar and he acquired himself with so much credit that the Belgian government appointed him to the command of the expedition to Katanga. He defeated Gombi, one of the most formidable of the native Arab chiefs, and also gained a signal victory over Sefu, the son of Tippu Tib and Mami Mohammed, and a famous warrior and Kongozo. He afterwards inflicted a crushing defeat on the Mahdists, completely overthrowing the Arab way in the Tanganyika desert. For this the title of Baron was conferred on him and he was expected to win further laurels during the approaching campaign against Khartoum.

Manufacture of Glass Type.

The replacing of metal type by type made of glass is being seriously considered since it has been found practicable to produce glass type. Since printer's type is so much used together solidly in frames, type consisting of one piece of glass was not found to work satisfactorily, as the material was found to be too brittle

TO WITHSTAND THE PRESSURE.

The material, however, is so much cheaper and will save so much time in the manufacture of type that the use of glass was not given up when it was found that it was not entirely available for the purpose.

Wilhelm Pilz, of Johannesburg, near Gaborz, the centre of the Bohemian glass industry, has now patented a very remarkable invention, he proposes to make the body of the type of hard rubber or celluloid, which, when locked in the frame, will resist the pressure without difficulty and places the glass top of the letter—that is, the real face of the type—upon the rubber body, cementing them solidly by the use of cement. So as not to suffer under the pressure, the face of the type is somewhat smaller than the traverse section of the body, and in this way the touching of the face of the type in the form is effectively prevented.

The advantage of using glass for type, which will keep its sharpness for a much longer time, since glass is not as subject to wear as metal, is, therefore, effectively achieved with this invention.

The innovation has been practically tested, and the present moment may be produced in unlimited quantities at comparatively small cost. The demand for type is enormous, and type foundries turn out millions of type per year. In the '90s, all printers' type had to be finished by hand. At that time an output of 4,000 type per day was considered very large.

The first type making machine, invented by David Bruce in 1878, finished daily about 20,000 type, while the J. R. Johnson machine, patented in 1883, finished daily about 22,000 type, turning it out ready for use. The latest invention in this field was the double type machine of the Frenchman Fouché, which turns out almost 50,000 per day.

By the system of Pilz, another machine is to turn out from 100,000 to 120,000 type per day on the three machines necessary to produce the combined rubber and glass type.

IN SORE DISTRESS.

The Canadian Emigrants Who Went to Brazil Appeal to the Dom. Government.

Most deplorable accounts have been received by the Dominion government from the Canadians, who, last summer, emigrated to Brazil, in expectation of making a livelihood there. A thousand French Canadians, with their families, had taken passage on a steamship chartered to carry them from Montreal, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that some 500 of them were induced to abandon the idea of going to Brazil, the day the steamship sailed. Those who went out there are now imploring the government and their friends to send them money to enable them to return home. Many have died from exposure, disease and want of food. A few managed to escape and worked their way north again. They, knowing the condition in which their countrymen are now placed, are putting forth every effort to get them to return to Canada. One of them says, that when they reached Santos, Brazil, they were huddled together in a large pile of cattle, and taken to São Paulo, their food consisting of dry bread and a little cheese. At São Paulo they were shown into the barracks where they were kept in confinement for eight days. The French consul was very kind to them, but they were so scantily clothed as to be nearly frozen. Mothers and young children suffering terribly. They were compelled to walk about all night to keep warm. Letters received by them and letters they would write their friends at home, are expensé and examined, and if the authorities object to anything that may be said they send blank letters, if it is forwarded at all. One correspondent writes that at São Paulo, men, women and children were all unloaded like cattle, and stabled in a large room, where they lived and slept together for days, and where the only privacy still remained, was from the front of the evil they can measure to greater evils they know not of. They tried to get work but could not. The only employment that appeared were owners of coffee and sugar plantations, who wanted the Canadians to sign contracts to work for ten years, cutting down bush and examining plants, which they would at the end of that period, if they survived, receive for their hire one-half of the value of the plantation, which might turn out worthless. The houses they were to live in during this time were mere huts, with no windows. The greatest sufferer are those with families, for, where single men may beat their way to Buenos Ayres or home, married men have to look after their wives and children. The government here is now considering what steps can be taken to bring these unfortunate people back to Canada, though at the time they left for Brazil, the government did everything in its power to discourage their embarkation.

A MISSING SHIP.

The British ship Flora P. Stafford disappeared off the face of the sea months ago, has been explained by Daniel McPherson, boat wain of that vessel. He recently arrived at New York and reported the Stafford burned at sea. The Stafford was bound from New Castle, Eng., with coal for Manila. On June 1, while the vessel was east of Philippine Islands, a fire broke out from spontaneous combustion of the coal she carried. A bucket brigade was formed, and water poured into the hold, through holes cut in the deck. For thirty hours the men continued their labor in trying to extinguish the fire without any perceptible effect. Then the fire began slowly to eat its way through the deck. Flame appeared at first in the fore part of the ship, and then spread to the stern. The three boats provided to last 30 days and lowered to sea. They trailed behind the ship. The men rowed to Manila in twenty-one days after great suffering.

The t. S. Considering a Treaty.

Secretary of State Clegg is reported to consider information, having under consideration a treaty of annexation of Hawaii to the United States. A letter just received via Victoria, B. C., states this news has been received on the islands and the treaty is to be sent to the senate very soon. The information is given out by a government official of Hawaii, whose name is withheld. In the islands the sentiment is all for annexation. President Dole and his advisers are bound by the constitution to secure annexation as soon as practicable and the senate of the republic is unanimous on the subject.

A MODERN POMPEII.

A Buried City Found in Alaska. By Prof. Alfred Eldridge, of Montreal.

In the midst of wild Alaska territory, previously unmarked by footprints of modern civilization, an American Pompeii has been discovered by Prof. Alfred Eldridge, of Montreal. Prof. Eldridge left his home in the Canadian city to explore unknown Alaska over four years ago, and was thought to have been lost and destroyed by savages in the great northern forests. His friends and his relatives were most agreeably surprised when he suddenly appeared about former haunts, and likewise most interested in the remarkable tale of long wanderings and astonishing discoveries in the perilous savage region of darkest America he told.

The eminent archaeologist who searched the long abandoned hills and plains of the Spanish American district some years ago and revealed many interesting marks of past habitation, returned to his home only a few days previous to his departure for New York, and when seen by the writer in the former city, had not delayed making arrangements for his journey to Alaska in proper shape.

"My trip up to the time I reached the unexplored region was neither especially interesting nor novel," said Professor Eldridge. "Months of time were spent at first in travelling over a vast country, the characteristics of which have been told and retold by explorers, and I could add nothing new to its description. I hurried on to the border of the unknown district. I was surprised at the number of Indian villages, having no connection with civilization, through which I passed, however, although the existence of some was well known to me."

"Being almost exhausted with the rough means of travel I was forced to endure, I never so placed myself in my life, as when I reached the mouth of the Kuskokwim River, on the shore of Kotzebue Sound. Here I encountered a small settlement of Indians, who were much surprised at my desire to proceed upriver. I was informed that there were no settlements or living creatures in the high forest regions to which I led, and that no man had ever attempted to enter the wild secluded territory. The Indians themselves were ignorant of the characteristics of the country."

"The chief did all in his power to persuade me to abandon my project, explaining unbearable perils, which I would be certain to encounter, and finally, finding my determination unshaken, when he had finished, I was further acquainted with a horrible Indian superstition regarding the secluded land."

"It seems that different small tribes of red men have in the past years migrated into the unknown regions and not returned, and that no provisions of any kind, except those by the usual connection established and maintained between Indian settlements. Others went in search of them, and they never returned, and so the unexplored country became a terrible wilderness of mystery to the red men, which they discussed with bated breath."

"On the border of a little lake, where I stopped my attention was drawn to a spot half way up a steep peak, which had evidently suffered some recent disturbance. On arriving at the situation I saw that a great body of earth had been broken away and rolled down the mountain. The broken earth was a small stream, when I entered a little lake. I was convinced that the Indians were right in their belief that the country was uninhabited, as nowhere in its bounds did I see a living creature or sign of their existence. The land was mostly mountainous, and much of it was covered with thick green forest."

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"I turned quickly to scan the sides of the earth where the avalanche had torn it apart, and in the midst of the cornice, not three hundred yards from where I stood, I saw the protrusion of a wall of full gray masonry, crumbling and broken, but showing beyond all doubt, even at that distance, that it was the work of man. The wall was a little over six feet in the ground, I discovered on arriving at its location, that both of its ends were lost in the ground above it. On making further investigations I found evidence of numerous other walls at a distance of thirty or more feet apart, and some of them were more extensive of masonry."

"I soon became aware to me that I had discovered an American Pompeii through the work of an avalanche. The remains of the houses I saw were undoubtedly those of a prehistoric city, covered with earth and debris, which had hidden it through some volcanic action, possibly during, but much longer long after its desertion, centuries on centuries ago."

"The first wall I discovered, the one mostly covered, was three feet thick and of stone throughout, and others close by were even three feet in width. All of the masonry was of beautiful symmetry, constructed of heavy rectangular blocks of approximately even size, laid in strong mortar beds, and with the joints broken."

"There were many pieces of broken pottery and other articles of domestic use lying around the ruins. But I sought higher game, and after preparing a wooden handle to a copper spear, which I procured from the scene, I went to digging most industriously. To my strong surprise and expectancy, almost immediately my antiquated spade unearthed a few more fragments of pottery, which seemed an ominous sign. The deeper I dug the more of these were turned up, and among the pieces I found a relic of a prehistoric Alaskan race, which I now possess."

"I reached about six feet beneath the surface, in the hole which the avalanche had made, pots, vases, cups, plates, jugs, pipes and numerous other articles of doubtful use, and too heavy to bring

AWAY WITH ME WERE UNCOVERED.

With most every thrust of the spade, I had perhaps, dug directly in some deceased relic's china closet; if so he was very likely a warrior who kept his implements of battle upon the bottom shelf, for the last articles my spade revealed were mixed sizes of arrows, spears of odd design, spears hatchets and drills.

I proceeded to explore someone else's unknown quarters, and dug into a square room which had no windows in the walls. Here I found some of the finest specimens of pottery I have ever seen. They were beautifully decorated, and finished in a way that is a lost art to modern potters. There were many exquisite shaped jars, about three feet tall, and as perfectly preserved as the China just delivered from the hands of our nineteenth century potters—if anything more artistically proportioned."

"I am not prepared to comment upon the remarkable discovery I have made to any extent just now. As yet I have not had time to give the matter sufficient consideration. It does not require much thought or study, however, to see an undeniable connection between the evidences of prehistoric habitation in Spanish America and those which I have just unearthed and opens an entirely new and extensive field for archaeological study."

THE NEWS IN GENERAL.

The Incidents of the World Around us Briefly Portrayed.

A mob lynched two murderers at Lexington, Mo.

A horrible massacre of negro laborers is reported from Arkansas.

Officers of the Cuban Junta ridicule the report of Maceo's death.

Professor Perrine, of Lick observatory, has discovered a new comet.

Sarah Bernhardt is to receive the insignia of the legion of honor.

Lord Wolseley regards the Chinese as the great fighting nation of the future.

U. S. senators introduced resolutions demanding armed intervention in Cuba.

The British Agricultural Congress passed resolutions strongly advocating an imperial customs union.

A copy of Isaac Walton's "Complete Angler," published in 1653, was recently sold in London, Eng., for \$1,700.

The supreme court of California has given Theodore Dora t, the slayer of Blanche Lamonte, another respite.

It is reported in St. Paul that two hundred Montana men are preparing an expedition to Cuba to join the insurgents.

A boiler exploded in the mill of the Wilcox Lumber company at Seville, exploded with fatal results. The killed are: S. Piland, mayor of Seville, an Irish employee, name unknown, and four negroes. The explosion was felt for miles around. The cause is supposed to be the small supply of water in the boiler.

Three boys and three girls, orphans, were passengers on the ward line steamer Orizaba, which recently arrived at New York from Cuba. Their names are Velez, and they were met by their uncle and aunt, who took them to Brooklyn. Their father owned a 200-acre farm near Neuntas, and insured the ship to the use of the Spanish authorities, who ordered him shot as a spy. Their mother a Spaniard, died of a broken heart, and the insurgents paid the passage of the orphans to Brooklyn.

HALF MILLION FIRE.

Montreal Has a Visit From the Fire Fiend.

One of the most disastrous fires Montreal has experienced for a long time, broke out shortly before 8 o'clock the other evening, in one of the upper stories in the centre of the Barron block, a big stone block on St. James street, extending from St. John street to St. Francis Xavier street, and nearly facing the St. Lawrence hall. The fire was in a most dangerous locality, in the very heart of the city, in the immediate vicinity being the Temple building, the Standard building, post office, Carley's big departmental store, Canada Life and other great business structures. The upper stories of the Barron block were occupied by offices of various kinds, while the ground floors were occupied by Fulton & Richards, Freeman's restaurant, A. W. Ross & Co., Gibb & Co., Central Vermont and Intercontinental railway ticket office, and other smaller offices. The fire spread with alarming rapidity, and when the bright red flames rose to the roof, and the smoke billowed out of the heart of the block, white dense clouds of sparks rose and fell on the street, St. Lawrence hall, post office and other of the structures, placing them in imminent danger. The whole brigade was called out and the firemen made desperate efforts to stop the progress of the flames. Water towers and other apparatus were brought into requisition, but at first the volume of water did not seem to have the desired effect and the flames rose with increasing fury, creating a lurid reflection which lit up the whole sky and attracted thousands of people to the scene. St. James street was almost completely blocked with people. The fire spread to the old Bank of Toronto building, corner of St. John and St. James street, and it was soon a mass of flames. While the firemen were working in this building, the corner of the wall fell out, sending a wave of flame across the street. It was a brilliant scene, but fraught with the destruction of hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of the most valuable property in the city.

A Clever Swindle.

George E. Gail, of New Orleans, jeweler, official time inspector of the Illinois Central railway, was swindled out of \$10,000 worth of diamonds by three Italian strangers. One formed the acquaintance of Mr. Gail a few days ago, and he wished to buy \$10,000 worth of diamonds as a present of a diamond cross to the pope to secure from him permission to release his sister from a convent. Gail was thoroughly convinced of the sincerity of the Italians and secured the diamonds from New York. The Italian brought a friend along with him to take the diamonds. They had a box to place the jewels in. Jewels and \$10,000 were placed in the box before Mr. Gail's eyes and he was asked to keep the box until they returned an hour later. Mr. Gail took the box in which he had just seen the money and diamonds placed, being securely locked in his presence. Three hours later Gail becoming suspicious, broke open the box and found a two dollar bill and a silk handkerchief.

AID FOR CUBA.

An Escort of U. S. Warships Demanded to Protect Filibusters.

Congressman Seth W. Cobb, of St. Louis, is authority for the statement that congress will recognize the belligerent rights of Cuban patriots whether President Cleveland recommends it or not.

Cuban delegates at Jacksonville, Fla., received a request from General Antonio Maceo for a large supply of arms, munitions and medicines to be sent to him immediately. The Danantes and Three Friends leave for Cuba at once with supplies. No attempt has been made at secrecy and the U. S. marshal has been informed the Three Friends will carry a cargo of munition of war to Cuba. Mr. Sans, the owner, goes to Washington at once to inform the attorney-general he has contracted to land a cargo on the coast of Cuba, and to demand the vessel to be escorted there by the United States warship. He insists under the ruling of the United States supreme court in the Horcas case, carrying arms on an unarmed vessel is not violating the law. The Danantes will take on her cargo of arms at Eau Gallie. The Commodore has already left with a cargo of arms for Cuba. Col. Emilio Nunez, of the Cuban Junta, is now in Jacksonville directing the movements of the expedition.

Passengers by a steamer from Havana to Key West, Fla., say a train with 500 wounded Spanish soldiers arrived there the other day. It is said most of them were from the vicinity of San Cristobal and Gandelaria. No definite statement can be had. Rumors prevailed on their arrival that Weyler had sustained another defeat. A counter statement is also made that the van guard of Maceo's army has been defeated. The current rumor on the streets of St. John is that the arrival of Spanish had deeded to the place. The place is not given, though it is supposed to be near Palacios. Late in the afternoon guerrilla fighting was reported across the bay from Havana.

A dispatch to the New York Herald from Havana, via Key West, says: It is known that General Weyler has left Palacios again for the hills, but no definite report of what he has accomplished has reached here. Maceo's friends realize the gravity of the situation, but they show no signs of uneasiness. Their confidence in him remains unshaken. It is believed that Maceo has met an expedition from Campeche, Mexico, at Punta Barros, which brought him fresh stores and an addition of supplies. It is not thought that he will quit his position, but will continue to occupy Pinar del Rio, as any move out of the province now would be virtually a confession of his defeat. Maceo, it is supposed, returned with new supplies, and is calmly awaiting assault by General Weyler in his stronghold. The situation was never more interesting and critical than now, and everyone is anticipating events of importance. All minor matters, engagements, and the government reports of victories are a lost sight of in anticipation of greater achievements. A dispatch has been received from Cienfuegos, Cuba, by Jules de Castro, of New York, to the effect that Major-General Sereno Sanchez was killed in an engagement at Las Damas, Santa Clara. The dispatch confirms the Spanish report to the effect of a few days ago, which Cubans in this city did not believe. The death of Sereno, who was inspector General to the army, is a heavy blow to the insurgents.

ANTIDOTE FOR TYPHOID.

Two German Scientists Have Been Experimenting and Hope for Great Results.

United States consul George Sawyer at Glanbach, Germany, sends to the department of state, Washington, an account of a report soon to be published in a German medical journal by Prof. R. Pfeiffer and Dr. W. Kalle, two well known bacteriologists, giving the effect of a number of experiments they have made with typhus anti-toxine. "If their hopes are confirmed," says the consul, the science of therapeutics infectious diseases will have received its most valuable accession in this new discovery. The typhus bacillus is largely known to exist in wall and spring water, and the fact that they are frequently the direct cause of infection is widely recognized by authorities on bacteriology. Consequently the latest important discovery is to be greeted with joy, as it may prove in the future the means of preserving numberless lives from untimely death, particularly as it is susceptible to attack from typhus bacilli during the best years of his development—20 to 25 years. The inoculations of typhus anti-toxine, can be easily and quickly executed, and will prove of great value and benefit, especially in times of epidemic, when the need of a prompt and efficacious life saving remedy is most urgent.

Strange Scene in Court.

Police Magistrate Logan, of Minnesota, had a unique scene in his court the other week. For three years past an English farm hand and his wife lived together in a small cottage on the outskirts of the town, and they have a little bright boy about two years old. This family took up their residence last winter with a young bachelor, the husband working at odd jobs among the farmers. In March the bachelor, the wife and child suddenly left for Dakota while the husband was working at a neighbor's. The wife obtained a divorce at Devil's Lake, married the bachelor and returned to Clamwilliam last month, she and the former bachelor living as man and wife and keeping the boy. The husband No. 1 had husband No. 2 arrested the other week on a charge of stealing his sleigh box when going off with his wife last March. The scene was remarkable, all parties were there. Here a woman with the mother with the mother who appeared to be in an interesting condition. The situation did not appear to embarrass the woman in the least. She fought for No. 2 and he was acquitted. Again we observe for a Canadian court of justice the scene was certainly remarkable, a rather unusual mix up. Here a woman with two husbands, both living and in the same neighborhood.

Hig Canal Scheme.

A St. Paul dispatch says the drainage system of Roseau county, Minnesota, has been completed by Surveyor Ralph. He states that the fall between the Lake of the Woods and Roseau river is eighteen feet, and that it would be an easy matter to drain the two "great swamps" by building a canal and connecting the lake with the river. Congressman Eddy will try to secure an appropriation for a

PRELIMINARY SURVEY FOR A SHIP CANAL.

From Lake of the Woods to Red river, and it is confidently asserted by many that the building of a ship canal from the Lake of the Woods to Red river is a project as feasible and inexpensive that once brought to the attention of congress there will be no great opposition to favorable legislation. Aside from the advantages derived from such a waterway by the fisheries and industries on the Lake of the Woods, Rainy river and Rainy Lake and the opening of commerce between the great Red River valley and by ways of Rainy river and the boundary waters to the great lakes, there would also be the value of the drainage such a waterway would afford, not only to the land of the "great swamp" but all along its natural route. Such a canal would not only provide an outlet from the Lake of the Woods on the American side, but would redeem a 352 square miles of land.

Shivering passenger—"Why don't you have a fire in these cars conductor?" Conductor (with frigid dignity)—"We expect the heat of the campaign to warm these cars sir."

Maria—"Just think of the nerve of the fellow to propose to me!" Mortie—"Nerve? Why, it was absolute recklessness."

"Is this a free translation?" asked the girl in the book store. "No, miss," replied the clerk; "it costs fifty cents."

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE—Taking effect on Sunday May 3, 1896.

MAIN LINE.

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LADIES' WATCHES

are now so cheap—especially if purchased from us—that you can afford to purchase one for an

Xmas Gift!

A reliable watch is a joy for ever.

D. A. REESOR

Watchmaker and Optician.

Eyes tested free.

Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

LOCAL NEWS.

And now it is Ezekiel the Profit. The Misses Cain, of Virden, are visiting in the city.

Dr. Agnew speaks in the Y.M.C.A. rooms Friday evening.

Booklet diaries for 1907 in great variety at Cliffe's Bookstore.

There are two flying Dutchmen in town since the loan voting on Tuesday.

James Sherriff, of Virden, died in the hospital, of Bright's disease, last week.

It is generally believed, Angus McDonald was elected Reeve of Oaklands on Tuesday.

The Women's Hospital Aid Society have received \$82 from the ladies of Waukegan and vicinity.

Wheat is up to 60c. again, and the market prices for other products appear on the advance also.

Mr. Wm. Wilson left for a visit to his old home near Ottawa on Saturday. He left there over 17 years ago.

It is stated around town that J. S. Gibson is to receive the appointment of household inspector now filled by J. J. Arsenault.

Mr. J. C. Knight, of Knight & Farrar, was married in the Congregational church last Thursday evening to Miss Alana, late of Brockville, Ont.

The Hospital treasurer has received \$50 from the Municipality of Winchester; \$10 from services at Melgund; \$9 from Beulah, and \$5 from Oak Lake.

Miss S. Rosa has left Douglas for Ontario to be married shortly. Before her departure she was presented with a handsome clock and a very flattering address.

Winipeg has another case of small-pox, Angus McDonald is the victim. One of the three patients the city recently had died, the second young woman is recovering, and McDonald is now carefully looked after.

The Carlton-Guthrie Dramatic Co., playing in the city all this week, are giving great satisfaction. They have in their first class artists in their Co., their plays are of the choicest, and as a consequence they have full houses each evening.

The Assiniboine Lumber Co. have a large quantity of men now at work. They are getting out 1,000 logs per day. Mr. Christie left for the camp Monday and expects to be back before Xmas. The Co. have a contract with the G.N.W.C. R.R. for 20,000 ties.

Scarcely a day passes that some accident does not occur on our streets from runaway horses. Business people and others will allow news and wrapping papers to get loose on the streets, and farmers and others will have their horses untied. The two tell the story.

It is stated around town that Mr. Lawson, grocer, has received the appointment of instructor on the Indian farm across the river, vice Mr. Jarvis dismissed. It is also stated that Mr. J. D. McGregor and Mr. W. H. Hellyar are neck and neck in the race for the post office.

Miss Orchard had a close call on Rosser Thursday last. While she and her daughter were out driving a runaway team collided with their rig striking Mrs. Orchard on the head with a shaft and inflicting a bad flesh wound. She is, however, around again after her accident.

The justice mill was grinding all day yesterday over assault cases. The first case was a trial over a war amongst the Dutch on the flats, and as a consequence some Dutchmen were fined. The second was an assault case, Ed. Patterson and W. Eccles prosecuting Joe Chester. The boys got badly used, and they say it commenced in a joke, but did not end that way.

We cannot say the agricultural society did the wisest thing the other day in ignoring the application of the hotel keepers to some of their number on the board of directors. As a case they are liberal contributors for such purposes. It will also be seen later on they did not make the wisest selection of Sec. Treas. as successors to Mr. Smart. The appointment of officials in whom all have confidence should invariably be the rule. The idea to get ahead of some one in these matters works injury to the society, a something every one ought to endeavor to avert.

All the annuals—Boys' Own, Girls' Own, Leisure Hour, Chatterbox, etc., cheap at Cliffe's Bookstore.

Baptist S. S. entertainment on the 29th. St. Matthew's S. S. entertainment in the city hall the same evening.

On Friday afternoon our schools were graced with the presence of the vice-regal party on their trip from the coast. After the singing of the National Anthem his excellency proceeded to address the scholars and present the medals as follows: Governor-General's silver medal for highest attainment in high school entrance (open to Western Manitoba), Miss Bessie McNab; Governor-General's bronze medals to the boy and the girl voted by the schools as most distinguished for good manners and good behavior, Harold Kelly and Mary Woodworth; gold medal, awarded by Chairman J. A. Christie of the school board for entrance to Brandon Collegiate, Miss Bessie McNab, whose marks, it may be said, were also the highest in the province; gold medal for the highest marks at the departmental examinations for first-class certificates, Wm. Skinner. A meeting of the Women's council followed in which considerable business was transacted. Lady Aberdeen gave a sensible, practical address, and next followed as a finale the usual votes of thanks.

THE ELECTIONS.

The civic elections Tuesday resulted as follows:

	For Mayor.	REESOR.
Ward 1.	143	72
" 2.	73	110
" 3.	111	124
" 4.	74	79
Total	401	385

Majority for Evans 16.

For the Senkbiel-Merner Loan.

	FOR	AGAINST
Ward 1	171	42
" 2	148	33
" 3	190	49
" 4	137	11
Total	646	135

For Aldermen.

	P. MCKENZIE	DR. FISHER.
Ward 1	129	120

	M. MCKENZIE	MURRAY.
Ward 3	177	93

For Trustee.

	MATHESON	RANKIN.
Ward 2	163	104

DEATH FROM SUFFOCATION.

Almost a Fatality but for Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart—Strange Story of a Northwest Lady.

A death to be dreaded is that from suffocation, and yet this is one of the usual phases of heart disease. Mrs. J. L. Miller, of Whitehead, N.W.T., came as near this dangerous point as possible. She says, "I was much afflicted with heart failure, in fact I could not sleep or lie down for fear of suffocation. I tried all the doctors in this section of the country, but they failed to give me relief. A local druggist recommended Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. I tried it, and with the result that I immediately secured ease that I did not know before, and after taking further doses of the medicine the trouble altogether left me. It is not too much to say that it saved my life."—Sold by Fleming & Son and S. J. Halpin.

YOU OUGHT

to save your dollars in buying your Watch.

Call and see our stock and get prices. We sell Watches at half former prices.

WE CLAIM

to have the best assorted stock in Manitoba, and sell at prices lower than you can get the same goods elsewhere.

T. F. Butcher

The Practical Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.

SWELL AFFAIRS!

demand Suits of Black Worsted. Such suits are a necessity, not a luxury. Say! it sent anything more formal than a Cutaway its most respected suit in your wardrobe. It ought to be cut from goods of known reliability, and trimmed the best. It ought to be your tailor's pride to put in voluntarily every detail known to the trade, that will add to the solidity of the structure and beauty of outline of your swell suit.

We take as much pride as yourself in having everything best about your suit for swell affairs, and you can get a beauty for \$25, such as others charge \$50 for, or if you require an additional pair of pants—\$6 gets something "out of sight."

J. S. Andrews

THE TAILOR.

Rosser Avenue, Brandon.

HOLIDAY GROCERIES.

Here are a few of the many good things we have for the Holiday Season:

FRUITS.

F. O. S. Valencia Raisins (best Brand) per box	\$2 10
" 12 lbs for	1 00
Selected Valencia Raisins (best brand) per box	2 45
" 10 lbs for	1 00
Seedless Raisins by the box (about 30 lbs) per lb	11c
" less than a box	12c
Provincial Currants	6c
Excelsior Currants	7 1/2c
Connoisseur Clusters, Table Raisins per lb	20c
" 1/2 boxes each	1 10
Royal Buckingham Clusters, Table Raisins per lb	30c
Choice Thin Skinned Table Figs in one pound (full weight) glove boxes, per box	25c
Extra Choice Mating Figs, 10 lb boxes, per box	1 80
" less than a box, per lb	10c
Dates	10c

MINCE MEAT.

Wethy's per packet	10c
7 1/2 pails, each	90c

PEELS.

Batgers' English Lemon Peel, per pound	20c
" " Orange " "	20c
" " Citron " "	25c
Assorted 1 lb boxes of Lemon, Orange and Citron, per box	20c

PICKLES.

1 Gal. Pails 65c, 3 Gal's. \$1 75, 5 Gal's.	\$2 75
Canada Pickles, per bottle	15c
Lyttles or Lion "L"	20c
Crease & Blackwell's, mixed, chow chow, gherkins white onions or walnuts, per bottle	32c
Captain White Oriental 1/2 pint	40c
" " " " Pickles, pints	60c
" " " " " quarts	\$1 15

Fancy White Candles for decorating Christmas Trees, etc., 24, 36, or 48 in a box per box 20 cents.

WE CARRY A LARGE LINE OF CHOICE CIGARS, CIGARETTES CUT TOBACCO AND FINE PIPES AT LOW PRICES.

SMITH & BURTON,

THE CASH GROCERS, MACDONALD BLOCK, ROSSER AVENUE.

TELEPHONE 202 A.

Our warehouse is for wholesale and mail orders only.

Atlantic Steamship Lines.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS

OLD COUNTRY.

For Particulars

apply to F. C. Paterson,

C. P. R. City Passenger Agent, or to J. H. Longworth, Depot Ticket Agent, Brandon. William Stitt, City Office, Winnipeg.

HELP WANTED.

Reliable men in every locality (dealer traveling to introduce a new discovery and keep our show cards tacked up on trees, fences and bridges throughout town and country. Steady employment. Commission or salary \$200 per month and expenses, and money deposited in any bank when started. For particulars write THE WORLD MEDICAL ELECTRIC CO. London, Ont., Canada.

MEDICAL.

W. A. THOMPSON, M.D., and C. M. L. R. C. P. Ed. Office: Fleming Block, Rosser Ave. Edgar's Terrace, Box 26, Brandon, Man.

McILVRIDE & LANE,

Transfer and Fuel Co Dealers in COAL, WOOD and ICE

THE FAMILY MEDICINE.

Trout Lake, Ont., Jan. 2, 1890.

Dear Sir:—For a number of years I have used and sold your "Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills." I consider them the very best for "Family Use," and all customers speak highly of them.

Yours truly, R. Lawson.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT MEN with good education to witness say and ext. penes for the first year would be an inducement. Write with full particulars. THE MANAGER, Whitehead, N.W.T., Toronto.

DENTAL.

S. W. McINNIS, D.D.S., L.D.S. Secretary Manitoba Dental Association Office—Cor. 9th St. and Rosser Ave. P. O. Box 272. Telephone No. 150 Brandon, Manitoba

ASTOUNDING - BARGAINS

IN

Christmas and other groceries viz:

20 lbs Currants for	\$1 00
20 lbs Raisins	1 00
20 lbs Prunes	1 00
20 lbs Sugar	1 00
17 lbs Dried Apples	20c
Orange & Lemon peel	20c
Ess. Lemon & Vanilla	10
3 lbs Corn Starch	25
Mince Meat	10
Cans Canned Fruit	15
1 lb Can Baking Powder	15
Black Pepper	15
Allspice	18
Cassia	20
5 Gallons Coal Oil	\$1 40

Lemons, Oranges, Apples and Biscuits very cheap.

SPECIAL—

We will give you a regular 40c Black or Japan Tea for 25c; also a 50c Indian or Caylon Tea for 30c.

NOTE—

We are prepared to give you the best value obtainable in Brandon.

SYMINGTON & CO.

20th Street, Brandon.

Milinery

Notice.

For the next two weeks we will sell all our Trimmed Hats. Felt Sailors, Walking Hats and Tams at and below cost. Also a large assortment of Stamped Goods and Wools. We will be pleased to have you call.

GEM MILLINERY

Rosser Ave.

Opposite Fleming Block.

NUTS.

Shelled Almonds	per pound	50c
Almonds	"	30c
Grenoble Walnuts	"	1 20
Peanuts	"	1 00
Pecans	"	30c
Filberts	"	1 10

CONFECTIONERY.

3 lbs good mixed Candy And a large assortment of other Candies at equally low prices.

Fancy Biscuits from 10c to 25c per pound.

CANTON PRESERVED GINGER.

Stone Pots, 1 pound

" " 2 1/2 pounds

CHEESE.

Good Factory, per pound		
McLaren's in pots,	15c, 35c, 55c and 75c	12c
Limburger, 2 pound bricks, each		1 20
Boquefort	per pound	60c
Gorgonzola		60c

Bay Leaves, per box

French Peas,

" Mushrooms

HERBS.

Sage,	per tin	8c	Savory,	per tin	8c
Thyme	"	8c	Marjoram	"	8c
Mint	"	8c	Poultry Dressing	"	10c

MOLASSES—Per pound 5c; 1 Gallon Pail 80c.

Extracts from 5c per bottle up.

WILSON, RANKIN & CO

BRANDON'S GREATEST STR!

...BEDDING Department.

Business is at high pitch in the big store. It is harvest time for sleep. The air of brisk activity is in every department. In store news of a day or week it is not possible to fairly tell all we would like to tell. It is worth while to come daily, if only to see the drift of new styles. You're welcome to come and learn whether you want to buy or not.

Cotton Blankets—White and grey, soft beautiful goods, desirable for winter sheets 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4. prices 90c, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Grey Union Blankets—\$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50.

Pure Wool Grey Blankets—\$2.00 to \$4.50.

White Blankets—\$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50.

Fine Saxony Wool Blankets—The best in the market, the kind that keep you warm in the coldest weather. more warmth in them than a ton of Anthracite, delicate, wonderful in look and pink, prices \$4.50, \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$7.00.

Eiderdown Quilts and Comforters.

Comforters—Large full size, dark coverings \$1.50.

Comforters—Pure white filling, made so they won't back in washing neat, medium and light coverings, very special \$1.50 and \$2.00.

Comforters—Sateen covered, pure white Crescent, wool filling, with wool, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50.

Eiderdown Quilts—Filled with pure goose-down, covered with French Sateen, fine patterns, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50 and \$6.00.

Eiderdowns—Light as air, covered in Silks, and Silk and \$12.00 and \$15.00.

White Bed Spreads—\$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00.

Imported Patch-work Quilts—Half-wool, Red and White, Red and White, \$1.25 to \$2.50.

Sheetings and Pillow Cottons—8-4 Twilled Sheetings, 25c and 28c; 10-4 Plain Bleached Sheetings, 30c; 10-4 Twilled Bleached Sheetings 35c; 8-4 and 9-4 Unbleached Sheetings 18c; Pillow Cottons, circular, from 15c; Pillow Cotton, special, from 10c; White Wool Sheetings, 72 inches wide, 75c.

Pillows—Per pair \$1.50 to \$5.00. It will pay you to inspect this stock before making your winter purchases. There is no such gathering of merchandise in Western Manitoba.

We've no old stock to galvanize into life, and no old styles to parade as new everything is clean, fresh and thoroughly up-to-date. That applies to Bedding as well as to Dress Goods, to Furs, as well as to Carpets and Furnishings.

WILSON, RANKIN & CO

BRANDON'S GREATEST STORE.